

Historical Perspectives



Adolescence, what is it?

Changing Biology:

1850 girl menstruated on average

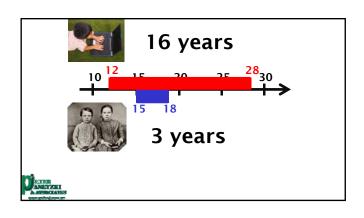
@ 15, and married @ 18

Today a girl menstruates on average

@ 12, and marries @ 28

Medically definition:

Adolescence ranges between 9 - 24





Question

What significant experiences occurred during your formative childhood and teenage years?

Xers - Personal Computer, AIDS, single parent families, multiculturalism, and the downsizing of companies.

Gen Y's - the internet, cable television, glocalisation, September 11 & global terrorism, family dysfunction, and environmentalism

The Millennial Teenager: Digital Natives – personal devices, cyber-space, social media, ondemand viewing, the digital world, cloud, relativism & pluralism, individual truth/experience

The breakdown on how teens interact on a daily basis Text Messaging 63% Mobile Phone Calls 39% Face to Face 35% Social network Messaging 29% Instant Messaging 22%

19%

6%

Talking on Landlines

Emailing



What Young People Value (Age 11 to 24)

Source: National Survey of Young Australians - Mission Australia

- 1. Family relationships 74.3%
- 2. Friendships 59.0%
- 3. School or study satisfaction 36.9%

A greater proportion of females and of respondents aged 11 to 14 years highly valued these top three items



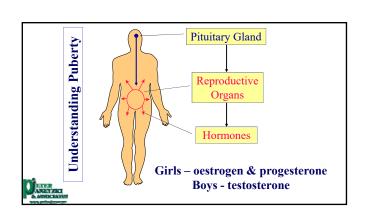
What Influences Todays Teens?

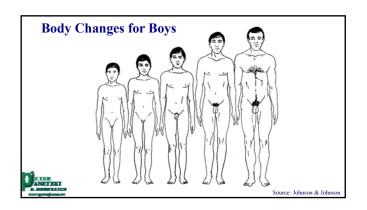
- Family
- Friendships Core group of 3 to 8 friends
- Social Media
- Popular Culture

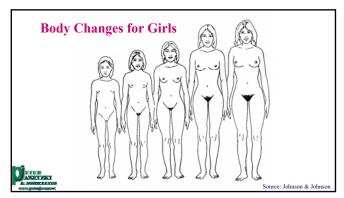


Development Issues









The teenage brain is NOT an adult brain with less kilometres on it at best their brain is only about 80% developed

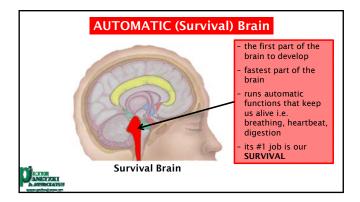


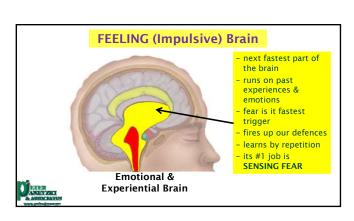
A Time of Great Potential

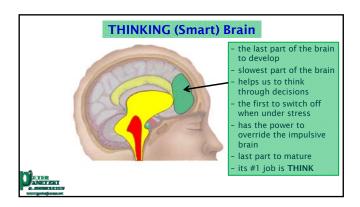
The new knowledge about the teen brain shows us that adolescence offers perhaps a second chance—or at least an additional one—to unleash the enormous potential and possibilities that lie within a person's brain and to shape positively that the person's social, emotional and intellectual development. It means that what happens during their adolescents years important and can have considerable and long-lasting impact on their lives.



Unleashing the Potential of the Teenage Brain: 10 Powerful Ideas. Corbin, 2008







Brain Fact #1. Pruning - use it, or lose it

- Early teen years anywhere up 15-20%
- Information often used is deemed important
- · Unimportant is forgotten
- · 'Monosyllabic grunts'
- · General skills can go awry
- · Often they are not thinking

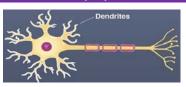


Brain Fact #2. Emotional Overwhelming

- · Easily overwhelmed by everyday life
- · Feel out of control and disempowered
- Often irresponsible
- · Misinterpret social situations
- · Misread parents and teachers
- · Struggle with motivation and focus



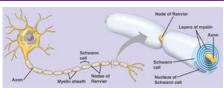
Brain Fact #3. Overproduction of Dendrites and Synaptic Connections



Fast growing synapses and sections that remain unconnected - impulsive behaviour

PETER AMETERI AMERICANI

Brain Fact # 4. Myelination - Insulating Neurons & Synaptic Connections



- Is easily affected by alcohol and drugs
- Completed around 22-24 for girls & 26-28 for boys

ORIENZKI

Key Points

- Teen brain is large and poorly organised and craves novelty
- It is time of transition from grey matter to white matter massive change
- Pruning makes them forgetful, disorganised, emotionally unpredictable
- They often misread facial expressions, misinterpret body language and the spoken word
- · Maturation is not achieved until 20's



Parenting the Teenage Brain: Understanding a Work in Progress by Sheryl Feinstein (2007)

Key Points

- · Their brain is very vulnerable to damage
- Only 5 hours of playing violent computer games will show brain activity with aggressive thoughts
- Computer games emphasize rapid responses in their brain rather than encouraging thoughtful decisions
- · 50% have tried drinking by age 14
- · 40% of teen deaths in vehicle accidents



Parenting the Teenage Brain: Understanding a Work in Progress by Sheryl Feinstein (200

Key Points

- · Many teens flourish in spite of all that is happening
- · Exercise & good sleep can help
- · They need more sleep than pre-teens & adults
- 70% of them have difficulty waking up in the morning
- Close bonds with parents means that they are less likely to drop out of school



Parenting the Teenage Brain: Understanding a Work in Progress by Sheryl Feinstein (2007)

What Doesn't Work

- Lecturing
- Nagging
- · Poor Timing
- Arguing
- Unkindness
- Criticism
- Shouting



What Doesn't Work

- Manipulation
- · Guilt Games
- Any physical Abuse
- Ignoring or Freezing Them Out - especially boys
- Using 'Always', 'Never'. 'It's Easy!', or 'It's Going to be Hard' as a predictor





A Strategy with Teens

- 1. Don't React
- 2. Don't Personalise
- 3. Tactically Ignore
- 4. Call the 'Power Play' for what it is
- 5. Decide what you want
- 6. Expect a reaction
- 7. Return to point #1



Questions
Clarification
Reactions





